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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/631,883	07/31/2003	Daniel Kahne	PUAM-0257	1801

23377 7590 12/31/2007

WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP
CIRA CENTRE, 12TH FLOOR
2929 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104-2891

EXAMINER	
LUNDGREN, JEFFREY S	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1639	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/31/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/631,883	KAHNE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jeff Lundgren	1639	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 September 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,5,6,26,27,102,103,105-107 and 116* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 5, 6, 26, 27, 102, 103, 105-107 and 116* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Claims

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I in the reply filed on September 28, 2007, is acknowledged.

Claims 1, 5, 6, 26, 27, 102, 103, 105-107 and 116, are pending in the instant application, and are the subject of the Office Action below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, first paragraph (Scope of Enablement)

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The rejection of claims 1, 5, 6, 26, 27, 102, 103, 105-107 and 116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement, is maintained. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

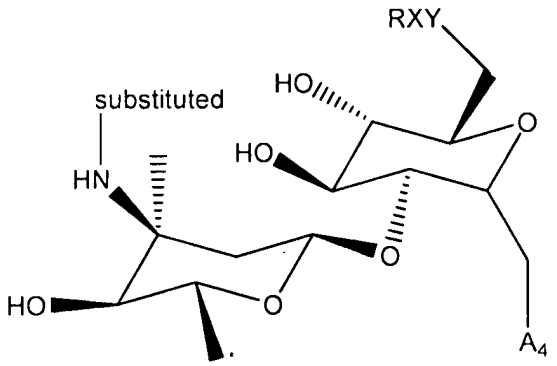
Applicants generally argue that their claims are enabled, and only point to embodiment already recognized by the Examiner (Reply, page 8, second paragraph). Applicants do not provide and arguments that speak to the scope identified by the Examiner as lacking enablement.

Accordingly, Applicants' arguments are unpersuasive and maintained for the reasons originally presented, and reiterated below.

The factors to be considered in a determination of undue experimentation are disclosed in *In re Wands* (USPQ 2d 1400: CAFC 1988) which include: a) The breadth of the claims; b) the nature of the invention; c) the state of the prior art; d) the level of one of ordinary skill; e) The level of predictability in the art; f) The amount of direction provided by the inventor; g) The presence or absence of working examples; and h) the quantity of experimentation necessary needed to make or use the invention based on the disclosure; See :In re Wands USPQ 2d 1400 (CAFC 1988).

The breadth of the claims

The breadth of potential glycopeptides of different chemical structure as encompassed by claims 1 and 102 is unsupported in light of the failure to substantially teach compounds as broadly as claimed. Specifically, although Applicants have shown support for the heptapeptide structure of naturally occurring vancomycin, Applicants have not shown support beyond the disaccharide structural feature of the following formula:



wherein A_4 is the attachment site of the disaccharide for naturally occurring vancomycin, and Y is attached at the C6.

The nature of the Invention/State of the Prior art

The present invention is directed to the making and screening of glycopeptide antibiotics; although it is noted that claims 1 and 102 are not so limited. Additionally, it is noted that "the nature and placement of the sugars on the glycopeptide antibiotics play critical roles in antibiotic activity". In this regard it is further noted that, "that there have been no reports of modification on the glucose residues of vancomycin which have affected activity" E.g. see specification page 7, first full paragraph.

The level of one of ordinary skill

The level of one of ordinary skill in the art is high, and would likely encompass a person having earned a MS or Ph.D. with at least a few years experience following their degree.

The level of predictability in the art

The sugar residues of the vancomycin and other glycopeptide antibiotics have been shown to affect binding activities e.g. "the nature and placement of the sugars on the glycopeptide antibiotics play critical roles in antibiotic activity". Additionally, structural changes in the sugar residues can produce significant changes in antibiotic activity. See *e.g.* specification page 4, first full paragraph. Accordingly, the making and potential usefulness of "glycopeptide" compounds of different chemical structure is not a priori predictable. Courts have recognized that reaction steps or compound structure which is shown to be (e.g. by applicant or prior art) to be critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See In re Mayhew, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976); Ex parte Bhide (BdPatApp&Int) 42 USPQ2d 14.

For example, on pages 970-972, Pace (Pace *et al.*, *Biochemcial Pharmacology 71*:968-980 (**2006**)) shows how even the smaller class of vancomycin compounds have unpredictable activities, let alone the largely diverse claimed core by Applicants:

> "The goal of the project that culminated in the discovery of oritavancin was to improve over vancomycin's pharmacokinetic properties, and was based on an understanding of the relevant structure–activity relationship differences between vancomycin and teicoplanin. Improvements in alkylated and acylated analogs of vancomycin were deemed inadequate, and other natural product glycopeptides were subsequently evaluated as platforms [108–111]. Compounds like chloreremomycin (LY264826) exhibiting better activity and spectrum were utilized as a starting point, and eventually leads were evolved to the resultant chlorobiphenyl-modified lipoglycopeptide that is oritavancin."

Pace, page 970, col. 2 (emphasis added).

Also, specifically regarding Applicants elected species, Li (Li *et al.*, *Curr. Pharm. Design 11*:3111-3124 (**2005**)) teaches how the vancomycin compounds have distinctly unique properties:

> "Based on the above mechanism, several research groups have devised different approaches that circumvent the low affinity bindings between vancomycin and D-Ala-D-Lac. Kahne et al. synthesized modified carbohydrates that are analogs of the aminoglycoside part of the vancomycin. These compounds exhibited good activity against

> vancomycin resistant microorganisms. ***They suggested that these carbohydrate derivatives function by a different mechanism, in which the modified carbohydrates interact directly with bacterial proteins involved in the transglycosylation step of the cell wall biosynthesis and do not require the binding of terminal peptides for activity*** [30]. Later, they used these sets of small molecules to discover the genes that help to regulate the transglycosylation step of peptidoglycan synthesis and established a genetic basis for activity differences between their compounds and vancomycin [31]."

Li, pages 3112 to 3113 (emphasis added).

In addition to the structure-activity relationships required, Applicants have not reasonably presented the appropriate synthetic chemistries beyond the above identified scope. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to make and use the full scope of the claimed compounds.

The amount of direction/working examples

The specification only provides guidance and examples directed to the making and use (e.g. antibiotic) of vancomycin glucose C6 substituted derivatives of the claims which share a common structure which is not representative of the scope of claimed glycopeptides.

Quantity of Experimentation

In light of the unpredictability surrounding the making and use of glycopeptide derivatives of diverse structure which possess antibiotic activity, the undue breadth of the claimed invention, the lack of adequate guidance regarding the making and antibiotic testing of a representative sample of glycopeptides, the lack of exemplified compounds bearing reasonable art-accepted substituents, the lack of critical/essential core structure, one wishing to practice the presently claimed invitation would be unable to do so without engaging in undue experimentation.

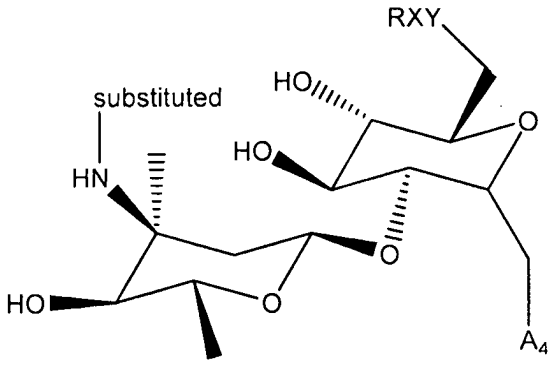
Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, first paragraph (Written Description)

The rejection of claims 1, 5, 6, 26, 27, 102, 103, 105-107 and 116, under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement, is maintained.

Applicants traverse the rejection, and generally suggest that they were in possession of the invention. Applicants do not provide and arguments or evidence outside the scope identified by the Examiner that would challenge the rejection.

Accordingly, the rejection is maintained for the reasons originally presented (see reiterated rejection below).

While Applicants have demonstrated written support for some of the claim breadth, Applicants have not demonstrated support for the full claim breadth. The breadth of potential glycopeptides of different chemical structure as encompassed by claims 1 and 102 is unsupported in light of the failure to substantially teach compounds as broadly as claimed. Specifically, although Applicants have shown support for the heptapeptide structure of naturally occurring vancomycin, Applicants have not shown support beyond the disaccharide structural feature of the following formula:



wherein A_4 is the attachment site of the disaccharide for naturally occurring vancomycin, and Y is directly attached to the C6.

For example, on pages 970-972, Pace (Pace *et al.*, *Biochemcial Pharmacology* 71:968-980 (**2006**)) shows how even the smaller class of vancomycin compounds have unpredictable activities, let alone the largely diverse claimed core by Applicants:

> "The goal of the project that culminated in the discovery of oritavancin was to improve over vancomycin's pharmacokinetic properties, and was based on an understanding of the relevant structure–activity relationship

> differences between vancomycin and teicoplanin. ***Improvements in alkylated and acylated analogs of vancomycin were deemed inadequate***, and other natural product glycopeptides were subsequently evaluated as platforms [108–111]. Compounds like chloreremomycin (LY264826) exhibiting better activity and spectrum were utilized as a starting point, and eventually leads were evolved to the resultant chlorobiphenyl-modified lipoglycopeptide that is oritavancin."

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Also, specifically regarding this compound class and Applicants elected species, Li (Li *et al.*, *Curr. Pharm. Design 11*:3111-3124 (**2005**)) teaches how these vancomycin compounds have distinctly unique properties:

> "Based on the above mechanism, several research groups have devised different approaches that circumvent the low affinity bindings between vancomycin and D-Ala-D-Lac. Kahne et al. synthesized modified carbohydrates that are analogs of the aminoglycoside part of the vancomycin. These compounds exhibited good activity against vancomycin resistant microorganisms. ***They suggested that these carbohydrate derivatives function by a different mechanism, in which the modified carbohydrates interact directly with bacterial proteins involved in the transglycosylation step of the cell wall biosynthesis and do not require the binding of terminal peptides for activity*** [30]. Later, they used these sets of small molecules to discover the genes that help to regulate the transglycosylation step of peptidoglycan synthesis and established a genetic basis for activity differences between their compounds and vancomycin [31]."

Li, pages 3112 to 3113 (emphasis added).

Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would not accept Applicants claimed genus as being supported by the instant disclosure. The rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

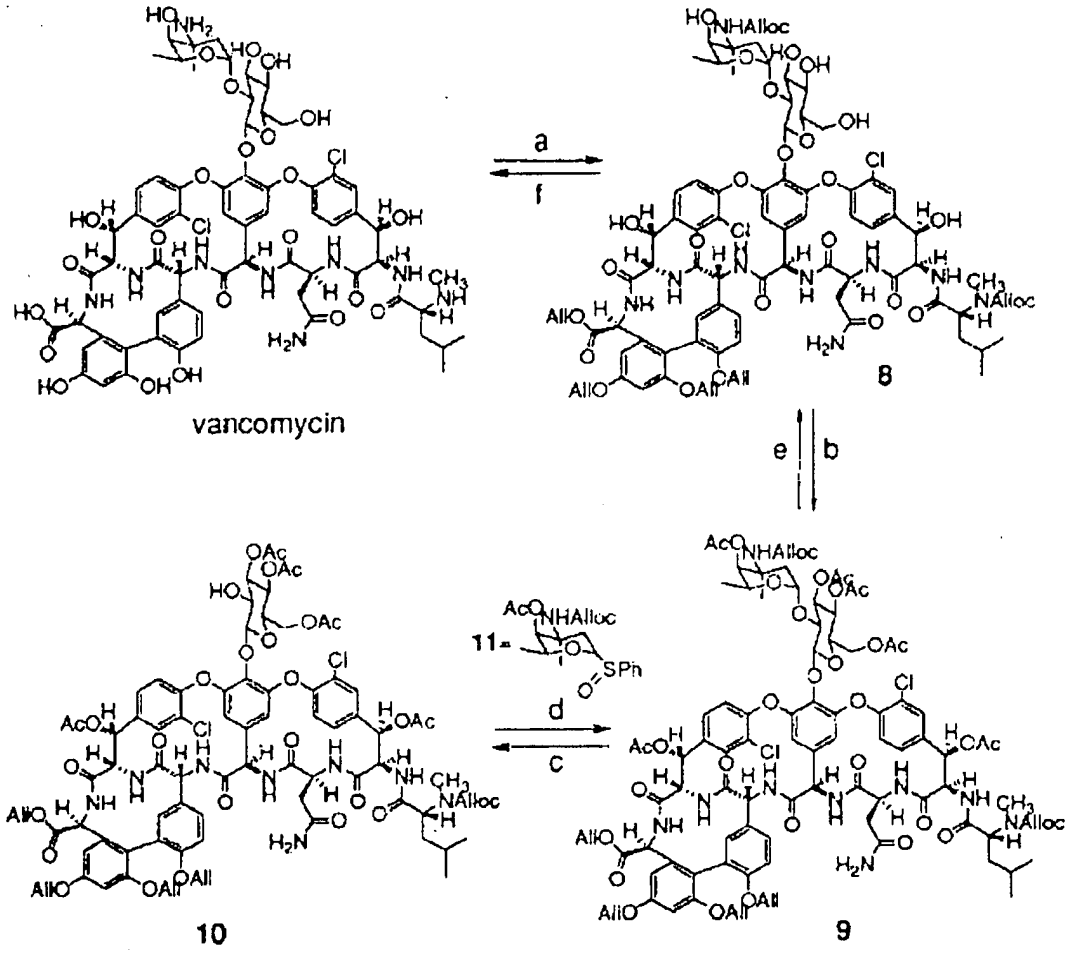
The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1, 5, 6, 26, 27, 102, 103, 105-107 and 116, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Ge *et al.*, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 120:11014-11015 (**1998**).

Ge discloses the chemical compounds having CAS registry number 216668-95-0P; see Scheme 2a, compound 9 and description thereof.

Scheme 2[a]



Accordingly, the claims are anticipated.

Conclusions

No claim is allowable.

If Applicants should amendment the claims, a complete and responsive reply will clearly identify where support can be found in the disclosure for each amendment. Applicants should point to the page and line numbers of the application corresponding to each amendment, and provide any statements that might help to identify support for the claimed invention (*e.g.*, if the amendment is not supported *in ipsis verbis*, clarification on the record may be helpful). Should Applicants present new claims, Applicants should clearly identify where support can be found in the disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Jeff Lundgren whose telephone number is 571-272-5541. The Examiner can normally be reached from 7:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, James Schultz, can be reached on 571-272-0763. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/JSL/

/Jon D. Epperson/
Primary Examiner, AU 1639